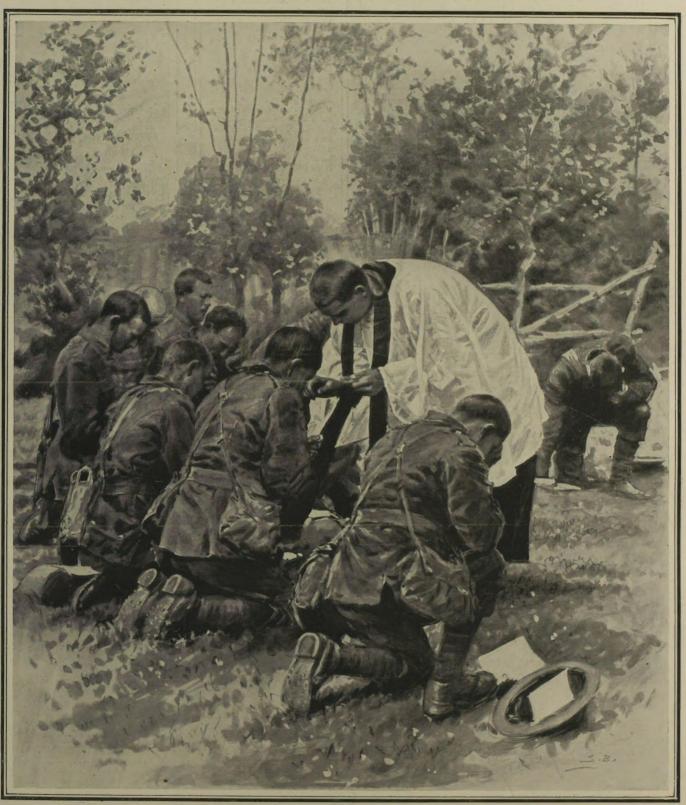
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINK PON-

No. 4085. - VOL CLI

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4. 1917.

SEVENPENCE.

The Copyright or all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



BEFORE BATTLE: A CELEBRATION OF HOLY COMMUNION BY A NEW ZEALAND CHAPLAIN IN A FIELD NEAR THE FIRING-LINE.

Holy Communion could hardly be celebrated under more solemn and moving conditions than those here illustrated, where solders close to the firing-line are receiving what may prove their last Sacrament. The work of an Army chaplain, too, is often perilous. It was stated recently by the Under-Secretary for War that 27 chap'ains serving with the British Army in France have either teen killed in action or have died of wounds or

disease, including 17 Church of Englard chaplains, 9 Roman Catholic, and 1 Methodist. The numbers of British Army chaplains serving abroad were given last March as Church of England, 1037; Presbyterian, 196; Roman Catholic, 518; Wesleyan, 157; United Board, 161; Welsh Calvinist, 6; and Jewish, 7. These figures, and those of the casualties quoted above, do not include the chaplains attached to the Overseas forces.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, FROM A NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH

## A WAR-TIME SALE THAT REALISED £134,918: SCULPTURE

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY SPECIAL





BOUGHT FOR £1134: A RED FIGURE KRATER—(LEFT) OBVERSE: ORESTES, WITH APOLLO AND ATHENE; (RIGHT) REVERSE: DIONYSOS



DIONYSOS and Idol ('Bacchus and Ceres'

grained marble, with greyish markings-

6 ft. 6 in. high-Greek, The modern know-

ledge of this celebrated group goes back to

Marquis Cavalieri. The Hope family acquired

it from the Aldobrandini Palace late in the

eighteenth century. Dionysos is represented

in short chiton and fawn skin tightiy con-

fined by a girdle, and is crowned with a

wreath of ivy. The Idol-a statue of an

Aphrodite-Spes, crowned with flowers, forms

the support for his left arm, and is draped in

the ancient manner. The restoration has been ably done. Antinous : statue in Parian

marble, somewhat stained through oxidation

found in the Villa Hadriana at Tivoli-6 ft.

4 in. high antique. The handsome young

Bithynian, the Emperor's favourite, or cata-

mitus, is here shown in the character of

Hadrian's cup-bearer. The figure is standing

direction indicated by the posture. The

restorations are surprisingly few-viz., the

tip of the nose, both fore-arms, the lower

half of left leg and four toes of the right foot;

and the statue fully justifies the encomium

bestowed upon it by Michaelis: 'This ele-

although it has been touched up here and

there, it is on the whole exceedingly well pre-

served ' (' Anc. Mast. in Gt. Brit.,' p. 283).

The head has never been broken. This is

almost certainly the statue which Al. Hirt saw

in Rome [in] the eighteenth century at the

sculptor Sposimo's. A fine plate of it is given

in 'Specimens of Antient Sculpture,' vol. ii."

of older writers): antique group, fine



BOUGHT FOR £861 : A CORINTHIAN OLPE-(LEFT) OBVERSE : THESEUS SLAYING THE MINOTAUR; (RIGHT) REVERSE: MEN WEIGHING BALES,

RED Figure Krater-21 in. high-Orestes protected by Apollo and Athene against the Furies. The chief design forms the frontispiece to Paley's 'Aeschylus. Reverse, youthful Dionysos with Maenad and Seilenos. Corinthian Olpe, by Taleides-112 in, high-Theseus slaying the Minotaurfound at Agrigente. The figures on either side were thought by Millin to be shepherds and shepherdesses delivered by Theseus. The equally interesting reverse panel represents three men engaged in weighing bales in a balance. Hygeia, Goddess of Health : antique statue in Pentelic marble-6 ft. 5 in. high-Greek. Found in 1797 at Ostia, on the spot Tor Bovacciano, among the ruins of a princely building. It was lying at the foot of its own niche, about forty feet under the present level of the exception of the left hand and nose, are unimportant, and the statue is of surpassing merit. Apollo and Parian marble-6 ft. 7 in. highfound at Tivoli in the excavations subject is taken from the story in Ovid's ' Metamorphoses ' (Book X.).

Hyakinthos holds in his right hand

the fateful discus. The restorations

of this famous group are insigni-

ficant, and are almost confined to

portions of Apollo's limbs,"



BOUGHT FOR £4200: A STATUS OF HYGEIA, THE GREEK GODDESS OF HEALTH, FOUND AT OSTIA (6 FT. 5 IN.)



SOUGHT FOR £3150: DIONYSOS AND AN IDOL, "A STATUE OF APHRODITE-SPES, CROWNED WITH FLOWERS" (6 FT. 6 IN. HIGH).



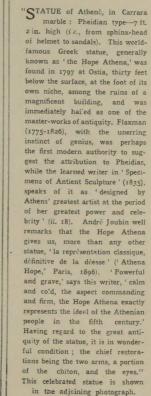
HADRIAN'S CUP-BEARER (6 FT. 4 IN. HIGH).

## AND VASES FROM THE FAMOUS HOPE COLLECTION.

PERMISSION (SEE NOTE BELOW).



BOUGHT FOR £1050: APOLLO AND HYAKINTHOS, IN PARIAN MARBLE, FOUND IN HADRIAN'S VILLA (6 FT. 7 IN. HIGH).





BOUGHT FOR £7140: THE GEM OF THE SALE-THE WORLD-FAMOUS STATUE OF ATHENE, ASCRIBED BY FLAXMAN TO PHEIDIAS (7 FT. 2 IN. HIGH).



BOUGHT FOR £3570: A DEDICATORY PORTRAIT-STATUE OF A GREEK WOMAN (4 FT. 7 IN.)



BOUGHT FOR £3780: A HENRI II. EWER, IN FAIENCE OF ST. PORCHÈRE, THE RAREST OF ALL PORCELAIN (9 IN. HIGH).

DEDICATORY Portrait Statue of a Greek Woman, Parian marble; Archaic, circa 500-460 B.C.-4 ft. 7 in. high. The statue belongs to that delightful series of votive figures of Athenian ladies, colloquially called "Aunts," from the well-known humorous incident connected with their discovery. The figure stands in the conventional attitude, with legs close together and fore-arms outs retched. The narrow chiton is plain, with a broad, perpendicular fold in front between the legs; and over this, reaching to the hips, is another garment. The hair falls in plaits on each shoulder, and is surmounted by a coiffure and stephane. The details are very beautifully rendered, and the statte is in wonderful condition, the re-torations being almost confined to the fore-arms. The piece challenges comparison with the finest archaic marble statues in the world. A Henri II. Ewer (faïence de St. Porchère) modelled with Sphinxes, masks, reptiles, and mock jewel ornaments in relief; about the shoulder is a heart-shaped panel containing the Salamander, the whole groundwork penciled with an arabesque design in brown and black-9 in. high. (From the De Bruge Collection, 1849. Exhibited at South Kensington, 1868. Mentioned in 'Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain,' by W. Chaffers.)" We may add that the above notes, together with the others given on this double-page, are quoted from the catalogue of the sale, with a certain amount of abridgment in some cases, which w s necessary in order to fit them into the space at our disposal. The £3780 given for the Henri II. ewer was the highest price paid for any lot in the Objets d'Art section of the sale.

Even the Great War has not killed the emilusia m of collectors or the value of famous works of art, as was shown by the recent sale of the remainder of the Hope heirlooms, which concluded at Christie's on July 27 after realising £134,918. Other portions of the Hope collection had already been sold in previous years. In 1898, for instance, 83 Dutch and Flemish pictures from it fetched £121,550, and on another occasion the famous Hope diamond was sold for over £20,000. With other sales, the total realised is probably more than £400,000, and there is still a good deal of furniture left at Deepdene, Dorking, where the collection was housed. We illustrate above, by courtesy of various purchasers, some of the most notable lots in the recent sale. Taking them in order from left to right, beginning with the four smaller illustrations at the top -- the

red figure krater is reproduced by permission of Messrs. Spink and Son, Ltd., King Street, St. James's; the Corinthian olpe, by permission of Messrs. Agnew, 43, Old Bond Street; the statue of Hygeia, by permission of Messrs. Spink, King Street, St. James's; that of Apollo and Hyakinthos, by permission of Mr. Gordon Selfridge; that of Athene, by the permission of the purchaser; that of Dionysos and an Idol, by permission of Mr. Francis Howard; that of Antinous, by permission of the purchaser, Mr. Frank Partridge; the portrait-statue of a Greek woman, by permission of Messrs, Agnew; the Henri II. Ewer, by permission of Messrs. Duveen Bros. Further details regarding the history of the various objects illustrated are given above in abridged extracts from the sale catalogue.

## WESTERN FRONT SNAPSHOTS: NEW ZEALANDERS AND CANADIANS.

Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6, New Zealand Official Protos.; Nos. 2 and 3, Canadian War Records Photos.



MAKING DISCOVERY PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR RECONNOITRING GERMAN AIRMEN: A FOLIAGE SCREEN OVER A NEW ZEALAND GUN-POSITION AND MAGAZINE.



WARILY WALKING TO HIS BILLET: A CANADIAN PICKING HIS WAY THROUGH THE REMAINS OF A BOMBARDED VILLAGE ALONG A "RAILWAY TRACK."



SHELLS BEING BROUGHT UP BY MAN-CARRIER: TAKING A SHORT CUT ACROSS VILLAGE WRECKAGE.



NEW ZEALANDER RESERVES BIVOUACKING IN A WOOD: A BATTALION QUARTERED IN THE SHADE OF A COPSE NEAR A BATTLEFIELD, USED AS A STORE-DEPOT.



WANTONLY SHATTERED BY GERMAN SHELLS: THE INTERIOR OF AN ANCIENT VILLAGE CHURCH IN NORTHERN FRANCE.



"HINDENBEGGAR" AND HIS BLACK EYE GOT AT MESSINES! AN UNOFFICIAL CARTOONIST DECORATING THE WALLS OF A NEW ZEALAND OFFICERS' MESS.

A remarkably well-screened gun-position occupied by New Zea'and artillerymen is shown in the first illustration, the bushy overhead anti-aircraft cover completely concealing the trench magazine, with its rows of stacked shells, within a few feet of the guns. The second illustration shows a Canadian making his way back to his billet through a village which has undergone severe shelling. The man is walking along a railway line, the under-supports of which appear to have shared the fate of most of the village houses.

The third illustration shows a Canadian gunner bringing up shells from a battery magazine. He is wearing the coat with shell-pockets used when supplies have to be brought up by man-carriers. A bivouac of New Zealanders in a wood, used as a store-depôt, near the front, forms the fourth illustration. The fifth shows the havoc caused in a French village church by wanton shelling by the Germans. In the last illustration a New Zealand officer is decorating the walls of a mess building with a caricature portrait of the Kaiser's generalissimo.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO ALDERSHOT: AT A CANADIAN CAMP.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N.



THROWING A PONTOON-BRIDGE - ACROSS A STRETCH OF WATER: THE KING WATCHING CANADIAN ROYAL ENGINEERS "FORMING UP"
THE LAST TWO SECTIONS OF THE BRIDGE.



ON THE BATTLEFIELD DURING AN ATTACK-DISPLAY: THE ROYAL PARTY WATCHING THE FIRST-LINE STORMING TROOPS ADVANCING IN EXTENDED ORDER BEHIND BARRAGE SHELL-FIRE.



AT THE FINAL ROADSIDE MARCH-PAST OF THE DIVISION: THE FIELD-KITCHEN SECTION OVENS PASSING BEFORE THE ROYAL PARTY AT THE SALUTING POINT, AS ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

One of the many interesting events of the royal visit to Aldershot in the fourth week of July was the inspection of a Canadian Division while undergoing training in the neighbourhood. The King and Queen, with Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught, first made the round of the camps, and saw the men at drill, and at various field-exercises. Then they watched, at as close quarters as possible, an attack-display in force, and finally witnessed a roadside march-past of the Division. In the first illustration the King, with staff officers, is looking on at Canadian Royal Engineers throwing a pontoon-bridge across

a stretch of water. The last pontoon is seen being placed in position, while men carrying planks are hurrying up to lay the roadway on top of the longitudinal baulks, or "roadbearers," between the just-moored adjoining pontoons. In the second illustration the royal party are watching the men of an extended order first-line going forward to storm the enemy's trenches under cover of a barrage-fire, made with shells with dummy cases, so that no splinters are possible. The third illustration shows a field-kitchen section passing the saluting-point during the roadside march-past.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

S OMETHING, it must be supposed, in the mysterious humour of the estate of man makes it inevitable that men should break down most conspicuously in the very conceptions of which they brag most. It is their own test that men perpetually fell to see their own test that men perpetually brag most. It is their own test that men perpetually fail to pass—their own test as expressed in their own terminology. This is indeed a truth which we might, in this generation, have inherited from our own fathers and seen repeated in our own youth. Thus, when the mid-Victorian world was packed with solid blocks of sameness, when regiments of men with the same top-hats went by the same trains carrying the same businesslike bags, the world was gravely informed that

this state of society was called Individualism. It was their wild, adventurous individuality that in-spired each man of them with the spired each man of them with the same cut of coat and whisker, which crowned each with his high individual hat, and armed each with his bold original umbrella. Then the reaction began, and new types began to trouble society. Here and there individuals could be picked out in the precise are be picked out in the packed mass be picked out in the packed mass of individualists. And these in-dividuals were, if anything, rather too individual. They dressed so as to be a joke in the street, and dined so as to be a nuisance in the They seemed to be dehouse. They seemed to be de-voured by an enthusiasm both for eating and for wearing anything that was green. Their principles were such that they could not take what is called a social glass; they could not even join naturally in a social meal; and they were disgusted with the most distant suggestion of dressing for a social evening. Then it was explained to us that these people were Socialists. It was their fervid desire to estab-Then it was explained to lish social relations which led them to dress like Robinson Crusoe and eat like Nebuchadnezzar. We all grew up amid this double inversion, this passage from one topsy-turvydom to another. We saw the remains of the individualism with-out individuals, and the rise (and decline) of the Socialism that renounced Society. We ought to know by this time that labels may have little to do with ideals, and ideals little to do with effects. And yet there is considerable danger of many of us being carried away by the new cosmopolitan catchwords of the present crisis in Europe. These also show very plainly the same paradox—that what they profess to do is the very contrary of what they do.

appeal to the Swedenborgians of all nations. I appear to the Swedenborgians of all nations. I cannot answer for the correctness of the comparison, for I do not know if there are followers of Swedenborg in all the other nations—for instance, in Swedenborg's own nation. I should think it quite Swedenborg is own nation. I should think it quite probable, for his religious philosophy is in many ways exceedingly fine. It would, perhaps, be safer to say that these universalists might just as well collect only the Jews of all nations—as perhaps they do. But how many Socialists do they think there really are in any large population of Europeans anywhere? How many are there in the village, of which the rural reader is himself so conspicuous an ornament? How

fierce and revolutionary thing. It is to prefer a lingering compromise hazily called Socialism to an undying revolt called France. Here again the international idealists destroy their own design; by summoning everybody to the Red Flag, they summon the spiritually lame and halt and blind, who will be a more drag and drain upon the best. In celling for the spiritually lame and halt and blind, who will be a mere drag and drain upon the host. In calling for recruits for a war against war, they include many who are quite unfit even fcr that form of military service. They wish to make the Social Revolution a sort of Ark for every creature; but the effect will be that the mildest and dullest creatures will dominate, and all will be sacrificed to the temper of the German sheep and the pace of the German spail.

of the German snail.

And even where the Internationalists would claim to be yet wider, they are in fact yet nar-rower. When they are not engaged in calling on "the Socialists of all lands," they make a yet more sweeping and universal gesture and call on "the proletarians of all lands." Yet, taking history and geography as a whole, they might as well call on the clansmen of all clans, or the communists of all clans, or the communists of all village communes, or the slaves of all plantations. All poor men are not proletarians; proletarianism is as particular a historical product as polygamy; and, in my opinion, about equally fruitful in human health and dignity. The prolesses health and dignity. The workers on the land over large parts of Latin and Slavonic Europe are not Latin and Slavonic Europe are not proletarians; they are peasants. A considerable population, from immemorial ages in Serbia, or within recent years in Ireland, does not consist of proletarians, but of peasants. And an inquiry in the lands lying closest to the centres of cosmopolitanism would probably show that Stockholm knows very little about Sweden, and that even little about Sweden, and that even Petrograd has something to learn about Russia. In short, the Universalists are the very reverse of universal. For, when they appeal to a political party, it is to one which is really among the smallest of political parties. And when of political parties. And, when they appeal to a social type, it is to a type which is even in geo-graphy far from general and is in history extremely rare.

The other day a meeting of embittered and turbulent Trades Unionists (by no means embittered and the Convention without cause, in my view) were induced to give a hearing to a politician by one of their own most uncompro-

politician by one of their own most uncompromising leaders, who asked them to remember that they were all Englishmen. Had he had time for reflection, he would no doubt have been more careful, and reminded them that they were international proletarians, or clean-cut, class-conscious Social Democrats, or examples of the utter same-sess and uniformity of the workers of all leaders. Social Democrats, or examples of the utter sameness and uniformity of the workers of all lands. But the word doubtless slipped out of the subconsciousness; and that subconsciousness will be found to be the really universal thing. There was a very unfair proverb that if you scratch a Russian you will find a Tartar. But it is much more probable that if you scratch a clean-cut, class-conscious, international, proletarian, Petrograd Social Democrat, you will find a Russian. The best hope, perhaps, is that the enemy will scratch hard enough to make him scratch back.



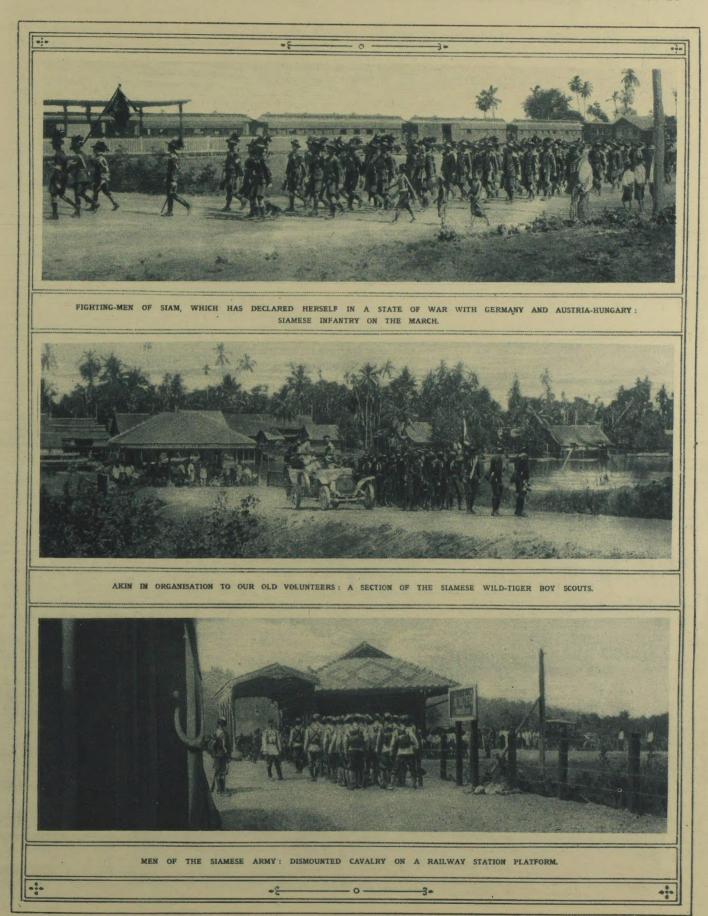
HISTORIC, BUT UNEVENTFUL: THE SCENE ON COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN, ON THE ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES FOR THE OPENING OF THE IRISH CONVENTION.

The Irish Convention was opened at Trinity College, Dublin, on July 25. College Green was crowded, but there was no excitement. Mr. Duke, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, presided at the first meeting. The Convention then chose as its Chairman Sir Horace Plunkett, and as Secretary, Sir Francis Hopwood. On the next day, the Secretary was instructed to submit information regarding the procedure adopted by the South African Convention, and the Convention adjourned till August 8.—[Photograph by Farringson Photo. Co.]

That international idealism of which we hear so much from Stockholm, and too much from Petrograd, is a case in point. So far from being too universal, it is not universal enough. So far from combining all nations in the same humanity, it does not even include all types in the same nation. In this it is well to note that Petrograd is not the capital of Russia, but only the cosmopolitan town of Russia. Also it is industrial, in that dull sense which dull people think the same as industrious. Such cities are always nests of narrowness. The difference between a village and an industrial town is that in the latter you know your soul-affinity, but not your next-door neighbour. The very terms in which the international invitation is set forth show this lack of universality. To begin with, people of the Stockholm sort set out to settle the war of the world; and they begin by appealing to the Socialists of all nations. They might almost as well much from Stockholm, and too much from Petrograd,

many are there in the street, of which the urban many are there in the street, or which the urban reader is the daily decoration and delight? I know there are supposed to be many thousand Socialist votes in Germany, that home of gigantic unrealities. And there may be that number of Socialist votes, but there is not that number of Socialists. A real Socialist would want to be something much more real than a would want to be something much more real than a modern vote. When the German Socialist leader, Bebel, boasted of this arithmetical victory for German Bebel, boasted of this arithmetical victory for German Socialism, the right answer was given finally and for ever by the French Socialist leader, Jaurès: "When there are half that number of French Socialists, something will happen." But something would happen because they were Frenchmen, not because they were Socialists. And to emphasise the existence of the party, while denying or ignoring the existence of the nation (as these internationalists do), is simply to be in favour of the tame and timid thing and against the

## SIAM AT WAR WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA: SIAMESE TROOPS.



It was announced from Bangkok on Sunday, July 22, that Siam had declared herself in a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary. She stated that her object was to uphold the sanctity of international rights against nations showing contempt for the principles of humanity and the rights of small States. The Germans and Austrians in Siam were arrested, and their businesses closed. Further, nine steamers were seized. The Siamese Army was remodelled completely quite lately. The most up-to-date

"Statesman's Year-Book" available gives the Siamese Army as of s peace strength of about 12,000; but there is universal liability to military service, on the European model. The total population of the country is rather over eight militons, and of these over four millions are males. It is evident, therefore, that the present military strength of Siam is of more significance than might at first appear. Our photographs were taken on the occasion of a recent tour made through his dominions by the King.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOERKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY JULIUS M. PRICE, OFFICIAL ARTIST WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY.

## AUSTRIAN PRISONERS BLINDFOLDED ON LANDING AT AN ITALIAN PORT: AN UNUSUAL PRECAUTION.



IN "CHAIN" FORMATION ALONG THE DECK OF AN ITALIAN TRANSPORT, AND GOING DOWN MEASURE ADOPTED FOR SPECIAL REASONS.

Except for the sameness of colour and shape in the rags they were wearing, there was little left of the military in the appearance of the dejected, dishevelled crowd of men. The bandages over their eyes were the usual first-aid bandages all soldiers carry-which, therefore, came in very usefully for the purpose. I noticed two English officers watching the strange spectacle." It may be added by way of footnote that, as a rule, only bearers of flags of truce are blindfolded when passing within hostile lines, or camps close to the fighting front. To blindfold prisoners is a very exceptional measure, and is only done on rare occasions for some very special reason, as undoubtedly was the case here. [Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS WITH EYES BANDAGED WITH FIRST-AID BANDAGES FEELING THEIR WAY THE GANGWAY TO FORM UP ON THE QUAY:

This drawing is after a sketch by Mr. Julius M. Price, one of the well-known war-artists and correspondents of "The Illustrated London News," who is now Official Artist with the Italian Army. "I witnessed this striking incident," he writes in a note appended to the drawing, "the other day. It conveys to my mind an eloquent impression of the thoroughness that is characteristic of the Italian military authorities. A batch of Austrian prisoners arrived en route for an internment camp. Before being brought out on the deck of the ship, they were all blindfolded-officers and men alike-and in this curious and helpless fashion were marched through the town to the railway station in charge of the inevitable Carabinieri.

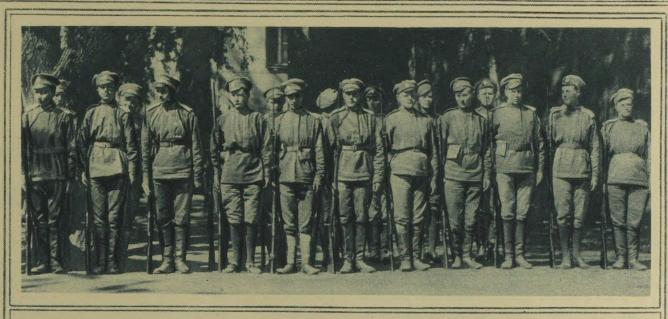
## RUSSIAN AMAZONS: A FORCE THAT HAS LOST TWENTY KILLED.



At a time when part of the Russian Army, under the misguiding influence of agitators, was showing a disinclination to continue the war, a band of patriotic women set a fine example by forming themselves into an armed force to go to the front. A Reuter message from Petrograd of July 4 stated: "The colours of the Petrograd Women's Contingent were blessed to-day in the square of St. Isaac's Cathedral. The colours of the Contingent are of light gold, with black lettering and a cross in the centre, with the name of Mme. Botchkareva, the Commandant, in one of the corners. The first detachment consisted of

over 200 women and girls, with hair cropped, and with full men's uniform and rifles. The Don Cossacks, cavalry, and specially selected sailors acted as a guard of honour. Subsequently the procession passed along the Nevsky Prospect. . . The women volunteers of all classes stood four-deep on one side of the square, headed by their commander, Mme. Botchkareva, who has already won two St. George's Crosses for signal bravery at the front, where she has led more than one desperate enterprise. Several other members of the Contingent have also been decorated with the St, George's Cross. Among the

## "THE GREATEST THING . . . SINCE JOAN OF ARC": WARRIOR WOMEN.



HEROINES OF RUSSIA: SOME OF THE CONTINGENT OF 200 WOMEN THAT SUFFERED 150 CASUALTIES (INCLUDING 20 KILLED)

AT SMORGON AND KREVO, AND TOOK 100 PRISONERS



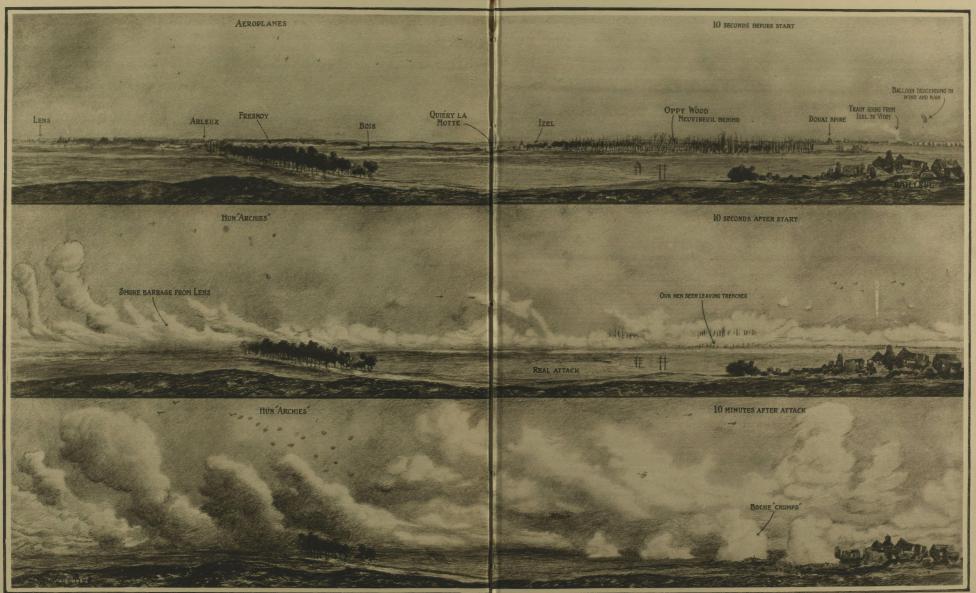
WITH A PORTRAIT OF KERENSKY AND MEN OF THE GUARD OF HONOUR: THE COLOURS OF THE WOMEN'S CONTINGENT BLESSED IN ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL.

Continued.)
women, is banners were two bearing the inscriptions: "Death is better than Shame," and
"Women, do not give your hands to traitors." The Cossacks and M. Kerensky's portrait
shared the cheering along the line of route." A portrait of M. Kerensky is seen above.
A Reuter message of July 27 stated that, in the fighting on the Smorgon and Krevo
front, "only about 50 out of 200 women in the battalion were unscathed. Twenty were
killed and 8 taken prisoners, the remainder being either seriously or slightly wounded."
The women took 100 prisoners (including 2 officers), who were intensely chagrined on

learning the sex of their captors. Mr. Alexander M. Thompson, writing from Petrograd on July 25, said: "Now women have offered to train a crew for a battle-ship, and Kerensky has accepted." Mrs. Pankhurst, who was present at the blessing of the colours, has described the movement as "the greatest thing in history since Joan of Arc." Mme. Botchkareva is a Siberian peasant whose husband was killed in the war. Having obtained permission to take his place, she joined the regiment at the front, and saw fighting before she formed the women's battalion.

## A BATTLE IN A THUNDERSTORM: A BRITISH ASSAULT THREE NOTABLE PHASES OF THE FIRST TEN MINUTES.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



The above three drawings illustrate the opening of the Battle of Oppy, south of Lens. The top one shows the battlefield ten seconds before the start; the middle one, ten seconds after; and Die above three draw minutes arter. Anin began the pisture of topicy the count of a fact that the lower one, the transfer the attention was accounted the transfer the assault has been a fact that the seconds after the assault has been a fact that the second after the assault has been a fact that the second after the assault has been a fact that the second after the assault has been a fact that the second after the assault has been a fact that the second after the assault has been a fact that the second after the assault has been a fact that the second after the assault has been a fact that the second after the assault has been a fact that the second after the s

## "WEIRD MINGLING OF STORM AND ARTILLERY": THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE BRITISH ATTACK ON OPPY WOOD-THREE SUCCESSIVE PHASES OF THE SCENE.

behind us, passed overhead. I watched them burst, raising volumes of ruddy smoke in Avion and Lens. . . . In the still air there was the drone of many engines. The darkening sky was benned us, passed överhead. I watched them burst, raining volumes of raiddy smoke in Avion and Leins. . . In the still air there was the denne of many engines. The darkening tay was full of black speeks, which were British aeroplanes flying out on reconsulsance. German shapped pulfed about their wines, bursting wines, bursting wines, bursting over our failer. A few of the same analysis of the still pulse of the bursting transport of the battle began. . . The men were Ridge. The sky opened, and a storm of rain swept down feecely. . . Perhaps it [the battle] had been postgooded? As the thought was uttered, the battle began. . . The men were Ridge. The sky opened, and as they started. . . The attack at Oppy in the South was a successful advance by Warwickhire lads and other English troops, who followed a great barrage into the enemy's front-trench system, and captured all those of the garrison who were not quick enough to escape."—(Danning Copyrightal in Set United States and Constant)

## "JUST IMAGINE HOW THEY'LL GREET ME!" THE LEAVE TRAIN-CHEERY BRITISH SOLDIERS BOUND FOR "BLIGHTY."

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



"I'LL SEE MY SWEETHEART, FLO, AND FRIENDS I USED TO KNOW": A HAPPY CROWD OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN A FRENCH TRAIN, HOMEWARD BOUND FROM THE FRONT.

As may well be imagined, the spirits of men going home on leave from the front are of the highest. A cheery crowd of such men is seen in our drawing, travelling in a Preach train that is carrying them to the coast on their homeward journey "back to Blighty," There is a general atmosphere of happiness and contentment, not unmixed with highlistion. Some are enjoying their freedom quietly, mocking, challing, playing cards, or consumpting ginger beer. Among the more demonstrative souls their feelings

find expression in topical songs accompanied by the strains of a mouth-organ. On this particular occasion, we are able to state "from information received," the favourite item—and a very appropriate one—was the popular song containing the words—"I'll see my sweetheast, Fig. 7 and friends I used to know. They 'Il be right there to meet mee; Just imagine how they 'Il greet me, When I get back . . . . "[Insert or an Evident State and Constal]

## A GERMAN INVENTION USED AGAINST GERMANS BY THE

OTOGRAPH BY



## SHOWING GERMAN SOLDIERS AMID THE FUMES: AN EMISSION OF ASPHYXIATING

When the Germans introduced the use of asphyxiating gas into modern warfare, at Ypres, they perhaps did not realise to what extent this deadly chemical weapon would be used against them. As Lord Kitchener pointed out at the time, it was vitally necessary that the troops of the Allies should not remain at a disadvantage in this respect. Since that day, both the British and French Armies have been provided with the requisite apparatus for paying the Germans back in their own coin. It will be remembered that the King, during his recent visit to the

## FRENCH: ENEMY TROOPS IN GAS AND SMOKE CLOUDS.

ILLUSTRATIONS BURKAT



## GAS AND SMOKE CLOUDS BY FRENCH ENGINEERS ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT.

front, watched a display of the methods employed in gas and liquid-fire attacks by British troops. The French are never behindhand in anything connected with science, and their Engineers also have brought into action gas and flame-projectors, which they use against the Germans with very powerful effect. On the occasion here illustrated, the attack took place on the Champagne front. In the background the shadowy figures of masked German soldiers can be seen amid the fumes, and further to the right, other men's heads are showing above the top of a ridge.

## THE U.S. ARMY IN TRAINING: AT HOME CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 & AND 5 SUPPLIED BY TUDELA



BOMB-THROWING, AS FROM THE BOTTOM OF A TRINCH, OVER A ROPE STREICHED TO REPRESENT THE HEIGHT OF THE TREACH-CREST: A CLASS UNDER INSTRUCTION.



WITH THE HARVARD O.T.C REGIMENT: DURING A FIELD DAY, THE COLONEL AND COLONEL AZAN, OF THE FRENCH MILITARY MISSION



WITH THE HARVARD O.I.C. REGIMENT: OFFICER-STUDENTS AT WORK TRENCH-MAKING UNDER INSPECTION OF A CAPTAIN OF THE U.S.A. AND COLONEL AZAN



OFFICER-STUDENTS AT FORT MYER CAMP, VIRGINIA, AT BAYONET-FIGHTING PRACTICE: ATTACKING A DUMMY AS IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT IN THE OPEN.

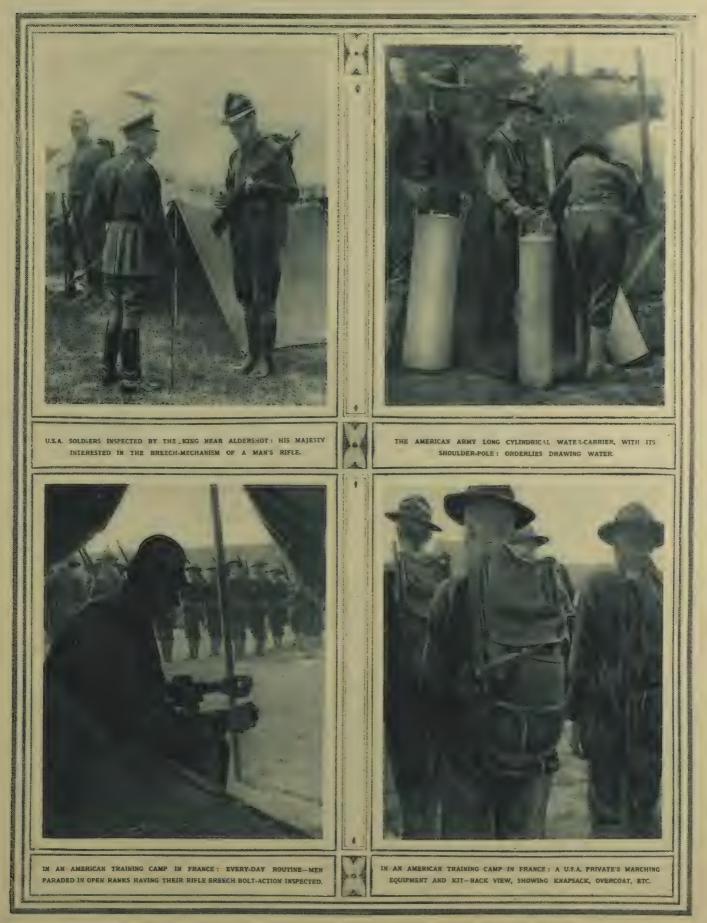


OFFICER-STUDENTS AT FORT MYER CAMP, VIRGINIA, AT BAYONST-FIGHTING PRACTICE: ATFACKING A DUMMY REPRESENTING AN ENEMY IN A TRENCH.

According to the latest published information, five immense camps and extensive cantonments have been established in the United States for the training of officers and men. The photographs on this page were taken at certain of these. In the first illustration a class is seen while undergoing preliminary instruction in bomb-throwing. A rope is seen stretched between the upright frames to represent the height of a trench-parapet for men in the trench, which the bombs must clear. In the second, the Harvard regiment of officer-students of the American O.T.C. are seen grouped during a field-day, while the Colonel, standing in the centre, with Colonel Paul Azan, chief of the French Military Mussion in America, is criticising the day's work on the scene of action. In the third illustration Captain Cordier, of the U.S. Army, and Colonel Azan are inspecting officer-students at work trench-making. The fourth and fifth illustrations show officer-students at a large training camp in Virginia during bayonet-fighting instruction attacking dummies

## THE U.S. ARMY IN TRAINING: AT CAMPS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N. AND FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOS



On July 28, during the royal visit to Aldershot, the King went to a large training centre in the command where there is a camp of the American Railway Engineer Corps. The U.S. troops were paraded along three sides of a square, and were closely inspected by his Majesty, who took great interest in their arms and equipment. After the inspection, the King made a brief address welcoming their presence in this country, and witnessed a march-past with the regimental and national flags. The King is seen in the upper

left-hand illustration looking at the rifle-firing mechanism. The adjoining illustration shows American camp-orderlies in France with the long cylindrical water-carriers, or buckets, used in the U.S.A. service. The buckets are carried, two at a time, slung at either end of the pole by the loops. U.S.A. soldiers at a camp in France are shown in the third illustration having the breech-bolt action of their rifles inspected. The fourth illustration gives a back view of the field kit carried on service.



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OUR NEED OF NITROGEN.

THE importance of oxygen to our life and well-being is often dinned into our ears, but few of us give a thought to the other main constituent of the earth's atmosphere, main constituent of the earth's atmosphere, of which it makes up something like four-fifths. The popular idea of nitrogen seems to be that its purpose is mainly that of dilution, and that it plays towards oxygen the part of the pudding to the plums, or of water to whisky. Yet the facts are really the other part of the pudding to the plums, or of water to whisky. Yet the facts are really the other way. Nitrogen is absolutely necessary for the formation of protoplasm, without which we could neither develop nor repair our bodies; could neither develop nor repair our bodies; and is, therefore, so important a factor in our food that we used at one time to divide all food-stuffs into nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous substances. In the arts and industries of civilisation its compounds are also of supreme importance. Its mixture with hydrogen gives us ammonia, with its thousand-and-one applications; with oxygen, the nitric acid which dissolves nearity all metals: with acid which dissolves nearly all metals; carbon, besides the deadly prussic acid, the cyanide of potassium used by photographers and in the extraction of gold from its ores. Unless we were able thus to employ its services, it may safely be said that there would civilisation, and probably no life on the globe.

If this is so in time of peace, how much more important is the part played by nitrogen when the whole world is at war! Ever since the coming of "the villainous saltpetre," nitrogen, as the chief constituent of all explosives, has counted for more and more, and no nation could now wage war for a day without an ever-increasing store of its com-pounds. But, besides its

death-dealing properties, it is indispensable in war time for sustaining life. As a necessary constituent of all manures and fertilisers, the intensive cultivation of land, which is necessary if the supply of food-stuffs to the huge armies now on foot is to continue, cannot be carried on without it; and but for its aid the world could produce neither bread nor meat for them in sufficient quantities. As, also, none of the nations at war is at present growing enough food for its own consump-tion, a great part has to be transported over seas in cold storage, which neces-sitates a large use of ammonia. As we have seen, nitrogen is one of the two ingredients of ammonia, and, therefore, without it the nations could neither kill their enemies nor feed their friends.

How, now, is this necessary but far from harm-less gas obtained? Extraordinary as it may seem, the main source upon which most of the world has hitherto relied has been the guano-beds of Chile and other South American States, where the droppings of sea-birds have formed great masses of nitrate of soda, or "Chile saltpetre." This in itself is a most excellent fertiliser, and it is from it that the nitrate of potash—or saltpetre,



REFLECTOR CAREFULLY PACKED ON A CAR SPECIALLY CON-THE START FOR MOUNT WILSON STRUCTED TO AVOID JARRING: OBSERVATORY

rightly so called-and the nitric acid used in gunpowder and the more powerful explosives have been mainly obtained.



A NEW 41-TON REFLECTOR FOR MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, CALIFORNIA: ADJUSTING THE CASE BEFORE ITS JOURNEY UP THE MOUNTAIN.

A huge new reflector made for the Observatory on Mt. Wilson (5900 ft.) was recently conveyed up the mountain on a special car, geared low and with hundreds of springs to absorb the slightest jar. During the trip, which took five hours, it was carefully guarded, as threats to destroy it had been made by cranky opponents of science. The rough cast of the big glass was made in France in 1905, and brought to Pasadena, California, in 1911, for grinding, a process not finished till this year. Dir. G. W. Kitchey, who ground the lens, saw it safely to the foot of Mt. Wilson. The reflector, which is thirteen Inches thick, weighs 4½ tons.—[Photographs by Topscal.]

But, in the nature of things, this source of supply is far from inexhaustible, and Sir William Crookes many years ago drew attention to the danger to civilisation of trusting to its continuance. He urged upon us the necessity of discovering some means of utilisnecessity of discovering some means of utilising the nitrogen present in the atmosphere, and more than one method has since been found practicable. None of them, perhaps, can compete in point of economy with Nature's own system, which, by means of certain bacteria, extracts nitrogen from the air and fixes it in the roots of beans, peas, and clover; but this has not yet been used artificially. Yet ammonia is one of the many substances resulting from the making of color and clover; but this has not yet been used artificially. Yet ammonia is one of the many substances resulting from the making of coke, and, as such, is a very valuable by-product in the manufacture of coal-gas. Dr. Allerton Cushman, in a paper read before the Franklin Institute, has calculated that from this source alone America could obtain all the nitrogen she wants; and, no doubt, if all the products of coal combustion in this country were used, of coal combustion in this country were used, instead of being, as they are, largely wasted, the same figures would apply here. The Germans—in this, as in other matters, far more provident than ourselves—have proposed to win their nitrogen directly from the air, which is done by passing a current of air between the poles of a powerful electric are and catching the resulting nitrogen by some base, which is generally lime. Factories for this purpose have been established with Germann and catching the resulting nitrogen by some base, which is generally lime. base, which is generally lime. Factories for this purpose have been established with Ger-man capital in Norway and other countries where water-power makes the production of electricity cheap; and from this, it is be-lieved, they drew before the war all that they required for the manufacture of explothey required for the manufacture of explosives, high and otherwise. Since then, it is said that they have used a still shorter cut by an adaptation of their process for making synthetic ammonia, and, although exact details are wanting, the many chemical for the strength of the strengt

cal factories all along the Rhine seem to be engaged in something of the

Meanwhile, what are the Governments of the Allies doing in this respect? France and Italy are, of course, hampered by shortage of labour, and Russia is engaged (alas!) on other things. But the United States Congress has voted, according to Dr. Cushman, a sum of £20,000,000 for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen on a large scale; and, Meanwhile, what gen on a large scale; and, although Dr. Cushman thinks this will not be enough, an installation of the kind is already at work at Niagara. England lags behind as usual, and con-tinues to derive her nitrotinues to derive her nitro-gen from the rapidly depleting nitrate beds. Everything goes to show that after the war there will have to be a great development of the agri-cultural resources of all nations, and this will prac-tically be a race for fernations, and this will practically be a race for fer-tilisers. Unless we soon get ready for a start, we may easily be too late.

F. L.

## BLOWING UP GERMAN SEA-MINES: SCENES ON THE PALESTINE COAST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



These photographs illustrate an incidental duty that occasionally has had to be performed by engineers of the Anzac forces operating in Palestine; that is, the destruction of German sea-mines that have drifted on shore. Three of the photographs show the actual explosion of some mines; in the fourth, some officers are seen calmly resting against two of the mines, while some of their men stand by. The latest news from the Palestine front at the moment of writing, is given in a statement by the War Office, which says:

"Our artillery fire has caused considerable loss to enemy working-parties, while our cavalry and infantry patrols have had several successful minor encounters with enemy detachments. On the 27th inst. (July) some of our mounted troops surprised an enemy post, killing one Turkish officer. During the night of the 27th-28th, we successfully raided enemy trenches on the outskirts of Gaza, killing about twenty Turks. One of our raiding party was killed."

## CAMOUFLAGE FOR MEN AND GUNS: CONCEALMENT IN EAST AFRICA.



IN HEAD-DRESSES SUGGESTING THOSE OF THE AMERICAN REDSKINS: NORTHERN RHODESIA POLICE WEARING REEDS ROUND THEIR HATS, FOR CONCEALMENT.



GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE FOR HIDING A MACHINE-GUN: THE SHIELD OF THE PIECE COVERED OVER WITH REEDS AS ITS CAPTORS FOUND IT.



A BRITISH ASKARI WEARING A GRASS HAT, FOR BETTER CONCEALMENT DURING ACTION ACROSS THE OPEN "VELDT"—WITH A PARTIALLY DAMAGED GERMAN 6-CM. GUN, ONE OF THE KAR'S TROPHIES.



ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE: A CAPTURED 4:1 HOWITZER WITH REMAINS OF ITS REED AND GRASS SCREEN ROUND THE GUN-PTT.



ERHISH ARTHLERYMEN'S CAMOUFLAGE: THE BRITISH GUN WHICH PUT THE GERMAN PIECE (SEEN IN .No. 3) OUT OF ACTION, UNDER ITS GRASS SCREEK.

The art of camouflage, or artificial concealment by nature-methods, is systematically employed by both sides all over the war-area. As will be remembered, the King was shown Western Front methods during his recent visit. Here we have some camouflage methods employed in German East Africa. In the upper left-hand photograph are some of our Morthern Rhodesia Pelice—who form a semi-military body, and have seen hard fighting in the war—with reeds stack round their caps, to render them inconspicuous a moving through high grass or swamp reed-beds. The adjoining photograph shows a matted reed-screen over a German machine-gun's shield. In the third photograph

(across the page), is seen one of our Askaris—the term is applied indifferently to both British and enemy native tribal levies—with a commufage hat of grass. He is with a German gun, with damaged shield, taken by the King's African Rifles. The fourth photograph shows a German howitzer, taken by Colonel Murray's column, still in its pit. Remains of the foliage and grass, German camoufage material which was used to hide the gun, can be seen in and round the pit. The right-hand bottom photograph shows a British gun, under its grass camonfage covering, which put a German piece out of action.

'To CURE—is the Voice of the Past. To PREVENT—is the Divine Whisper of the Present.'



## INDOOR WORKERS.

When brainwork, nerve strain, and lack of exercise make you feel languid - tired-"blue"-

in a glass of cold water will clear your head and tone your nerves

This world-famous natural aperient for over 40 years has been the standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, impure blood and indigestion

It is pleasant and convenient to take, gentle in action, positive in results. The safest and most dependable digestive regulator.

It is not from what a man swallows, but from what he digests that the blood is made, and remember that the first act of digestion is chewing the food thoroughly, and that it is only through doing so that you can reasonably expect a good digestion.

Unsuitable food and eating between meals are a main cause of indigestion, &c., because introducing a fresh mass of food into the mass already partly dissolved arrests the healthy action of the stomach, and causes the food first received to lie until incipient fermentation takes place.

A fudicious Rule.—"1st, Restrain your appetite, and get always up from the table with a desire to eat more. 2nd, Do not touch anything that does not agree with your stomach, be it most agreeable to the palate." These rules have been adopted in principle by all dieticians of eminence, and we recommend their use.

'A LITTLE at the RIGHT TIME, is better than Much and Running Over at the Wrong.' ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' IS SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, LONDON, S.E.

# BURBERRY WEATHERPROOF



Naval Great Coat

Burberrys' cloths are unsurpassed for proof-ness, durability, and fine appearance. The

Complete Kits for R.N., R.N.R., R.N.A.S. & R.N.V.R. in 2 to 4 Days or Ready-to-Wear.

Naval Great Coat.

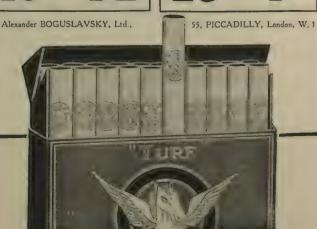
BURBERRYS HAYMARKET S.W. 1, LONDON Bd. Malesherbes PARIS; & Agents in Naval Ports

## The CONTROL BOARD has ONLY FIXED PRICES

UCKILY for those with aristocratic tastes but average purses, the matter of QUALITY is still controlled by the Manufacturer, and TURF remain the best VALUE obtainable in Cigarettes, whatever the price of others may be.

Virginia Cigarettes

The TURF 1/- size is TURF SIZE



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"WHAT A CATCH!" AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

"WHAT A CATCH!" AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

A NY exile from England who had been kept abroad for thirty years and found his way to the Duke of York's would be inclined to decide that one form of drama at least had not changed since his youth—namely, farce. In all essentials—in theme, situations, types, jokes, uproarious action—Mr. J. H. Darnley's "What a Catch!" might belong to a generation ago—the generation that tolerated red-nosed comedians, stage-asides, and knockabout fun. Of that sort of farce it is a good enough specimen, and Mr. Lupino Lane, as the suburban despot intimidated through fear of being compromised with a young girl who turns out to be his daughter-in-law into sanctioning his son's marriage, is quaint enough in his con-

sanctioning his son's marriage, is quaint enough in his convulsions of terror to make the proverbial catlaugh. Miss Rubv Miller, it should be added, does a really pretty bit of male impersonation as the herone; and it is not Mi Fred Eastman's fault if we refuse to believe that the Major's behaviour would have been tolerated in any combeen tolerated in any com-pany, for, after all, this kind of farce does not deal in probabilities.

## "JULYANN," AT THE GLOBE,

There is such a real sense of comedy and of character, there is so much grasp of the Irish point of view and of Irish humour, in the little story of much ado about nothing which Sara Jeanette Duncan presented at a Globe matinée last week in aid of the Irish Prisoners of War Fund, that it would be unfair to dwell too much on the author's choice of an exceptional incident for her plot, and not to overlook this for the sake of the general geniality of the entertainment she provided. There have been cases of one soldier impersonating another with the idea of cheating a married woman into acceptance of a sham husband, so that the bet which forms the basis of her story of "Julyann" is certainly not inconceivable. But a thing may be true to fact and yet so rare in life as to be unconvincing on the stage. So it is with her hypothesis of the double who tries to deceive Julyann while the real husband watches at a short distance to see whether he will win his wager. The

heroine is not deceived, nor are any of her more intimate associates, save the village priest for a while. The priest was played with delightful dignity and charm by Mr. J. D. Beveridge; and Miss Moya Mannering left her achievements in "Peg o" My Heart" far behind in her representation of the distress and the indignation of a genuine woman. It looks as if Mrs. Everard Cotes has a vocation for play-

"TRELAWNY" AND NAVY WEEK,

few words are due to the brilliantly cast revival of Trelawny of 'the Wells'" which brought the "Navy

cheerfully took up the tiny rôle of Clara de Fœnix; Mr. Gerald du Maurier hid his talents under the gloomy airs of Ferdinand Gadd, and revelled in the opportunity of this of Ferdinand Gadd, and revelled in the opportunity of this jealous jeune premier's fight with the comedian Colpoys whom Mr. Robson made so laughable. Then we had Miss Hilda Trevelyan at her most humorous as Avonia Bunn, and Mr. Sydney Valentine catching the manners of the old school as Mr. Telfer; while new-comers such as Mr. Martin Lewis (the young Gower) and Mr. Mulcaster (the Tom Wrench) were both perfectly natural. Other members of a historic cast were Mr. Sam Sothern, Mr. Lowne, Mr. A. E. George, Miss Mary Rorke, and Miss May Whitty, not to mention Mr. Dion Boucicault, whose grim Vice-Chancellor remains inimitable. A production, in fine, worthy in every way of the occasion.

The successful business is that which knows the value of adaptability, and Burberrys owe their success, as manufacturers of naval and military equipment, to the same methods by which they attained their position in regard to weathers for samets for to weatherproof garments for sport and travel. Burberrys are well qualified to give ad-vice on all matters pertaining to naval and military outfits. The present Service dress for Army officers was designed by them at the request of the War Office, being adapted to military specifications from the Burberry sports suit. For every branch of the Ser-vices Burberrys have designed

t Official Photograph.]

are weatherproof topcoats which in comfort and wearing powers are very desirable. Their Klis puttees, Honduras saddle-bags, Wilopa bivouacs, and other inventions of distinctive pattern, display an intimate acquaintance with officers' needs; and their practical knowledge, enables them to deal effectively with every new condition arising on land, or sea, or in the air, that requires the provision of some novel garment or accoutrement to counteract the effects of weather or climate. Burberrys have just published two new catalogues—one for Military, and the other for Naval kit—which will be sent post-free on application to their Haymarket house.



TAKEN AT MESSINES BY NEW ZEALANDERS: GERMAN PRISONERS .- [New Zealand Official Photograph.]

Week" performances their climax of success.

Week" performances their climax of success. "Star" companies have a way of shaking down together awkwardly. That at the New was an exception to the rule. The players showed an admirable regard for ensemble as well as the vivacity of holiday mood. Miss Irene Vanbrugh, of course, filled the title-rôle, and made as young and dainty a Trelawny as nineteen years ago. Distinction was lent to the revival by Miss Geneviève Ward's appearance in the rôle of the tragedy queen, Mrs. Telfer; the element of novelty was chiefly furnished by Miss Gertie Millar's plunge from revue into "the legitimate" by figuring quite happily as Imogen Parrot. At the same time, there were various other experiments. Thus Miss Gladys Cooper



The B.S.A. Trade Mark attached to the motor cycle tells of a reputation too highly placed to be lightly hazarded, of workmanship above suspicion, of unequalled productive facilities and a fixed determination to give entire

satisfaction under the only two headings which count—price paid and value received. The whole of the B.S.A. organization, reputation and resources are behind the B.S.A. guarantee.

## Catalogue Post Free.

THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS CO. LTD., 32, Small Heath, Birmingham.











FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Can be obtained at all Chemists, Grocers, Wine Merchants, Stores and Hotels throughout the World

Wholesale Agents: Ingram & Royle, Ltd., Bangor Wharf, Belvedere Road, London, S.E.; and at Liverpool and Bristol.

### Handwriting Character in

Always use the pen you are used to, then your writing will be YOU to your friends—your signature will be YOU to your banker—your notes will be YOU to your staff.

This is only one reason why you should have you wown never-changing gold-nibbed "Swan" Fountpen—good for a lifetime.

Of all Stationer and Jewellers.

Med Broad

MABIE, TODD & CO., Ltd., 79 & 80, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1; 38, Cheapside, E.C. 2: 204 & 952, Regent St., W. 1, London; 33, Exchange St., Manchester; Paris, Zurich, Sydney, Toronto, &c.



# "When you get 'em 'Stripped

You can see what they're made of—and how they're made. Take the paper off an ordinary cigarette and it falls to bits. A Kenilworth still holds together as a perfect cigarette. There is no dust in it-no lumps-no loose ends. Nothing but the fine long strands of golden Virginia tobacco laid neatly side by side. It is the quality of this tobacco and the beautiful way the cigarette is rolled that makes a Kenilworth such a pleasure to smoke.

Ever tried one? You will find there's something distinctly seductive about the flavour. In fact, though the price is only 1/2 for 20, you'll find that Kenilworths compare favourably with the most expensive cigarettes you can buy in Bond Street.



Kenilworth Cigarettes are made of mellow golden Virginia leaf golden Virginia leaf yielding a fascin-ating aroma. They will compare favour-ably with any Vir-ginia Cigarettes you can obtain, no matter how high the price. Yet Kenil-tworths only cost 1/2 for 20; 2/10 for 50; 5/8 for 100.

FOR THE FRONT

FOR THE FRONT
We will post Kenilworth Cigareties to
Soldiers at the Front
specially packed in
airtight tins of 5' at
2|6 per 100, duty free.
Postage 1|- for 200 to
300: 1|4 up to 900.
Minimum order 200.
Order through your
Tobacconist or send
remittance direct to
us.

Postal Address: 14, Lord Nelson St.,

COPE BROS. & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Manufacturers of High-class Cigarettes.

## COLONEL BUCHAN'S WAR-HISTORY.

COLONEL BUCHAN'S WAR-HISTORY.

NELSON'S "History of the War" (T. Nelson and Sons) has reached its sixteenth volume at the time of writing, and Colonel Buchan's hand has not lost its cunning. He has long been a persona grafa with the military authorities, and enjoys to-day a responsible position and military rank. Consequently, he knows to a nicety how far he may go in telling the story of past events, and, while his discretion is beyond dispute, he seems to tell everything that may be told. He does not cover our failures with a gloss, he does not magnify our successes out of recognition, but he tells the story of the world war with sure vision and much literary skill; while his maps supplement the narrative in fashion that must appeal very strongly to all who wish to understand the significance of action and reaction on the fighting fronts. The fifteenth and sixteenth volumes now before us deal with General Brussilov's offensive of a year ago, the ill-timed and tragic intervention of Roumania, and the battle of the Somme, carrying the narrative down to the month of November, and praising the enemy generously. 'Let it be freely granted," he writes, "that Germany met the strain in a soldierly fashion. ... Her effort was magnificent and it was war." Colonel Buchan's mind—cold, analytical, and essentially honest in judgment—is well suited to the great task he has undertaken, and his volumes have a consecutive interest denied to other histories of the war and to the volumes that deal at greater length but with no greater clarity in special phases of the universal tragedy. His praise of Generals Alexeiev, Brussilov, and their four Army Commanders is as unstinted as it is well earned. He did not know, or more probably he might not say, that the magnificent offensive against Austria might have been decisive had the Russian Government been wholehearted in its support. In the first days of July General Brussilov said as much, revealing in a few brief sentences to a war-correspondent that he had to fight Austria not only

## CHESS.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

C Willing (Philadelphia).—Thanks for games, which come at a very opp-time moment. We only wish the heroism of White had been me auspiciously introduced to our readers.

S H Cadby (Bournemouth).—The position you send will not set up properly, the squares of the White Queen being cvidently wrongly given. We understand the point you want answered, however, and have to say Black is undoubtedly mated. A piece does not lose its command of a square

W H Tambling (Southampton).—As with every other game, the interest in chess is suffering at present. There will probably be a great revival when the war is over.

R T BLAND .- Your problem to hand, with thanks.

PROBLEM No. 3764.—By M. L. PENCE.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in three moves

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3761.—By M: L. PENCE.

1. R to Kt 5th
2. P to R 4th (ch)
3. Q mates.

It Black play r. K to Kt 6th, z. K takes B; if r. B takes P, z. Q to K 7th (ch); if r. R to Q 4th, z. Kt takes P (ch); if r. P to R 5th, z. Q to K 7th (ch); and if r. R takes P, z. Q to K 7th, K to Q 4th; 3. B takes R (mate).

Correct Solution of Problem No. 3758 received from R T Bland; of No. 3760 from J B Camara (Madeira), J Isaacson (Liverpool), and C Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); of No. 3761 from J Verrall (Rodmell), and E W Allam (Highgate); of No. 3762 from E W Allam, A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Esperanto (Angers), and J Verrall.

(Stonchaven), J S Forbes (Brighton), G Stilllingfieet Johnson (Cobham) A H Waters (Bath), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), Rev. J Christie (Birlingham), C Nabokoff (Russian Embasy), L Stanley Ketilwell (Edgbaston), A W Hamilton Gell, N R Dharmavir (Padiham), Rev. A B Wynne Willson (Hereford), Major Deykin (Edgbaston), T A Truscott (Forest Gate), R Rowley, A M J Ingham (Oltham), J Dixon, G Wilkinson, Rev W J Woodward (Newton Abbot), T J Gurney, and F Smart

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess
Club, between Messrs. T. Germann and E. S. Sergeant.
(Vienna Game.)

WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. S.) warre (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. S.)

1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd B to B 4th
3. B to B 4th
4. P to Q 3rd
5. P to B 4th
6. Kt to B 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd
8. Q takes B

Kt to Q 5th 19. P to Q 4th
20. K to Kt sq
21. P to R 3rd
22. K to R 2nd
23. B takes P Q takes P (ch)

8. Q takes B Kt to Q 5th

9. Q to Q sq
Q to Kt 3rd is the well-known and, as we believe, much the safer alternative. Whit's position is such that his best defence lies in continued attack, the abandonment of which is involved in the text-move.

9. Q takes B (ch)

24. P to B 4th Q takes Q P
White might almost resign here, with good grace. It is true, he conducts a skilful defence for another to make a skilful defence for another rorror. Still make in material and position to be able to retrieve the rors of the opening.

25. B to Ktath (share)

Amost embarrassing thrust to parry, securing for Black an advantage that he never loses. The difficulties of the first player are now very pro-nounced. 

It is not often that anything, although in a sense "priceless" from the utility point of view, is sold for something like a hundred times its actual price, but that is what recently happened with one of the "Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens." The occasion was the presentation of the Freedom of the city of Belfast to Sir Edward Carson. It was suggested that the "Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen" belonging to the Lord Mayor, used by Sir Edward to sign the Roll, should be auctioned for the benefit of the Ulster Volunteer Hospital. This was agreed to by the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Thomas E. M'Connell, J.P., mounted his seat and offered the pen for sale Spirited bidding took place, and the hammer eventually fell in favour of Mr. Robert Barnett, of Belfast, at his bid of £200.

Renews Youth

# GLOBE A Powerful Tonic.



Globéol is a most Globéol is a most powerful blood-reconstituent. It is composed of the total extract of red corpuscles of the blood, with all its ferments in full activity, as well as the hæmoglobin, to which are added an infinitesimal quantity of colloidal iron and manganese in order to re-enforce its beneficial effect on all sufferers from poorness of blood with its attendant wile.

blood with its attendant evils.

Globéol is being regularly prescribed by physicians in this country and abroad in all cases that call for energetic measures to restore strength and vitality to the system when it is weakened through disease, hæmorrhage arising from any cause whatsoever, anæmia, malnutrition, overwork, mental strain, nervous exhaustion, etc., etc.

Moreover, Globeol is always well tolerated, inasmuch as it contains no drug or substance that can cause discomfort, even to the most delicate constitution. It is free from the usual disadvantages possessed by the majority of ferruginous preparations (digestive disorders, constipation, discolouration of teeth, etc.). It can be taken without risk by persons with a weak heart—in fact, Globéol has been styled "the tonic of the heart," seeing that it facilitates its functions by supplying it with pure, rich, healthy and buoyant blood.

Tubercular patients also derive benefit from Globéol, as it increases the power of resistance of the organism, and thus gives the sufferer a more favourable chance of fighting against the invasion of Koch's bacilli.

Price 5/- per bottle. Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Obtainable from all Chemists, or direct, post free, from the British and Colonial Agents, HEPPELLS, Pharmacists, 164, Piccadilly, London, W. I, from whom can also be obtained, post free, the full explanatory booklets, "Scientific Remedies" and "Treatise on Diet."

P to B 5th P to Q 4th P takes P P to K 5th

II. P takes P

will welcome the advice to retain her beauty, youth, and fresh

and protest that, much as they would like to be endowed with eternal you

they would like to be endowed with eternal youth, nothing can prevent the ravages of time.

Why is it that so many women look old before their time? The trouble is not due to superficial causes only, for grey hair, flaccid tissues, increasing stoutness, discolouration of the skin, blemishes, wrinkles, etc., etc., are all caused through poisoning of the blood, especially with uric acid, which is the cause of premature old age and arterio-sclerosis, the numerous symptoms of which commence to appear, viz.: shortness of breath, drowsiness after meals, headache, giddiness, loss of memory, impaired eyesight, palpitation, etc.

Even as early as at 30 years the symptoms of arterio-sclerosis (hardening of the arteries) sometimes occur. The necessary measures should immediately be taken in order to dissolve and eliminate the uric acid, otherwise continual ill-health ensues, degenerating into chronic disease, premature old age, and solventic to the control of the

untimely death.
Science, however, which has discovered the origin of arteriosclerosis, has also found the remedy: URODONAL, which dissolves uric acid as easily as hot water dissolves sugar. It has been said that people need not die before they wish; they need not grow old either unless they wish it, for URODONAL is at their disposal for destroying the cause of premature old age, so that if care is taken to eliminate the uric acid as fast as it is formed, by the regular use of URODONAL, instead of the arteries being brittle and hard, they will remain soft and pliable as india-rubber, and perfect health will be the result.

the result.

After a course of URODONAL the skin takes on a rosy hue and becomes supple, smooth, and firm; the flesh is flexible and firm; the pulse is strong and active; rich blood conveys heat an, energy throughout the body, thereby stimulating the healthy functioning of the different organs. URODONAL imparts renewed youth and vitality to the whole system. the whole system.

DR. RENÉ CHANDERYS, Paris Medical Faculty.

URODONAL, prices 5s. and 12s. Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Can be obtained from all chemists and drug stores, or direct, post free, from the British and Colonial Agents, HEPPELLS, Pharmacists and Foreign Chemists, 164, Piccadilly, London, W. 7, from whom can also be had, post free, the full explanatory booklets, "Scientific Remedies," and "Treatise on Diet."

Agents in Canada: ROUGIER FRERES, 63, Rue Notre
Dame Est, Municasi, Canada: Agent for Australia & New Zealand: BASIL KING, Malcolm
Agent for Australia & New Zealand: BASIL KING, Malcolm
Buildings, Malcolm Lane, Sydney, (Ras G.P.O. 289).
Sub Agents for Judia, Burma and Coyle.
Sub Agents for Judia, Burma and Coyle. Sub-Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: G. tr CO., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

# Mose; not a Wrinkle

How Osmosis of the Skin Enables Every Woman to be Beautiful and Youthful - looking.

The Secret told for the First Time by Miss PHYLLIS MONKMAN,

in an interview with a well-known journalist.

in an interview with a well-known journalist.

"Well, it is a wonderful new discovery of science, by which every woman, no matter what her age, is given the chance to look young and beautiful. The Countess de Chavanne, who is now seventy, recently told the secret of her marvellously young, fresh-looking complexion, and since then other women of varying ages, with formerly impaired and blemished complexions, have confirmed her statements to me. The wonderful change was brought about in every case simply by causing osmosis of the skin. Anyone can both easily and quickly produce this permanent improvement, Just warm water and the proper application of any good pure face cream containing buttermilk. But you must be sure that your face cream foos contain this wonderfully beautifying and absolutely necessary ingredient. Personally I prefer Crime Tokalon, non-greasy, which contains a good percentage of buttermilk, but any good pure face of buttermilk but any good, reliable brand will do. I should indeed be sorry to be without a jar of the buttermilk cream on my dressing-table, both at home and in the theatre. Every night just wash the face with warm water, and then quickly rub in a generous amount of the buttermilk cream. Watch your complexion becoming soft, clear, and smooth, with a peach-like bloom, all the wrinkles, lines, and tiredness fading away, and giving place to the freshness of early youth."

After my interesting interview with the eautiful and gifted Miss Monkman I at once set about making inquiries concerning skin osmosis, and found that, although the discovery of this process of tissue change was comparatively recent, many women, particularly members of the manufacturers, Tokalon, Ltd. (Dept, 60 C.) 2122-214, Great Portland Standent Complexions. No



Photo. Wrather & Buys

80 YEARS of world leadership-the result of quality, utility and economy first, last and all the Its wonderful flavour has made it the supreme SAUCE everywhere.

This remedy, which positively prevents and cures SEA SICKNESS and TRAIN SICKNESS, has been tested on the English Channel, Irish and Baltic Seas by the leading London newspapers, who endorse its unfailing power to prevent

ower to prevent

Absolutely harmless and produces no bad after-effects

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.



Used by Steamship Companies, on Atlantic Liners, Yachts, Iotor Boats, Poly-technic Tours, &c., and has received Motor testimonials from Royalty, the Nobility, Doctors, Chemists, Army and Naval Officers.

## THE "BROLT" DYNAMO LIGHTING SYSTEM.

Unsurpassed for convenience and reliability. Just the turn of a button and the road is flooded with light—clear as day—no stopping the car, or even slackening speed. Specify Brolt Equipment



# WEST INDIES SPAIN PORTUGAL PANAMA BERMUDA CENTRAL AMERICA GIBRALTAR MOROCCO ATLANTIC ISLES ECYPT STRAITS CHINA JAPAN THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET 6 18MOORGATE STREET LONDONE



MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

FLORILINE FOR THE TEETH.

have used this most economical Dentifrice with utmost satisfaction. A few drops produce a most refreshing lather and cleanser, rendering the teeth white, and arresting decay.

Also put up in Powder form.

Absolutely BRITISH.

Why not give it a trial P

Keep your Liver right for the

Keen Eye of Perfect Health

The man with a liver in good, active condition is always cheerful and jolly. Leave low spirits to the sufferer from biliousness, dizziness, sick headache, and upset stomach. Carter's Little Liver Pills will keep your bowels and liver in good order and your skin clear and free from pimples

The Oldest Proprietary HEALING OINT-MENT for ALL WOUNDS and CHRONIC SKIN DISEASES. An Ideal Toilet Cream. all Chemists, 1/3, 3/-, 5/-; or post free for stamps m BEACH & BARNICOTT, Ltd., Bridport, Dorset, England.

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c



## To COOL and REFRESH



or blotches.

Pleasant for Children. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature

# SIR JOHN BENNETT, ACCURATE RELIABLE

£3:0:0
lection of other var
£2 to £6

WATCHES, CLOCKS, & JEWELLERY of every description. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, LTD., 65, Cheapside & 105, Regent Street, London.



## Rowland's Kalydor



## HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA

At all chemists 4/3 a tin.

## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Work of the A.A.

From time to time one hears complaints that the bodies representative of automobilism are doing nothing for exist. It is perfectly true—it almost goes without saying—that, compared with the pre-war measure of activity, they are doing practically nothing; but that is scarcely the fault of their executives, who are labouring under all the disadvantages of a state of war and the virtual stoppage of the motoring which it is their primary business to foster and encourage. All the same, their state of doing nothing is but comparative. That much emerges in the annual report of the A.A. and M.U., which was presented to the members at the yearly general meeting last week. The report discloses that the Association is, indeed, doing a great deal of quiet but nevertheless very useful work in the interests of its members and of motoring at large. In particular, the legal, engineering, and touring departments seem to have been very busy, and to have rendered a good deal more service than one would have thought possible under the circumstances. In any case, it seems that, whatever the outsider may think of the usefulness of the A.A. in, war-time, the motoring community has made up its mind that it serves at least some useful purpose, since the Association has actually enrolled some four thousand new members during the past twelve months.

About Petrol. Speaking at the annual mental meet-ing above referred to the large and mental meet-ing above referred to the subscriptions they

information is hopelessly wrong, there is not plenty of petrol in the world, particularly when we keep in mind the certain developments of the next few years. If we had only to regard the probabilities as they affect motoring pure and simple, the fuel situation would not be without its disquieting elements; but, apart altogether from that, we have before us the certainty that aerial navigation will go ahead very rapidly. Now, a wide network of aerial services means a tremendous consumption of petrol, or some substitute for petroleum spirit the source of which is still to develop; and it does seem to me—although I have no desire to be critical of a body which has rendered yeoman information is hopelessly wrong, there is not plenty of

JUST AS SOLDIERS ARE TAKEN TO NEAR THE TRENCHES AND BROUGHT BACK ON RELIEF AN AUSTIN MOTOR COMPANY'S ARRANGEMENT.

The array of motor vehicles seen here, drawa up in quite a military line, forms part of the fleet of motor-'buses which are employed by the Ausin Motor Company to carry their employees to and from the Works at Northfield.

About Petrol. Speaking at the annual general meeting above referred to, Mr. Joynson-Hicks, M.P., chairman of the A.A., said that there was ample petrol in the world and there would be no shortage after the war. The Shell Company alone, he said, had more than 18,000,000 gallons stored waiting to come to this country when tank-tonnage was available. He hoped, therefore, that the motorist would realise that the present

service to the motorist in the past—that the chairman of the A.A. would have done better if, instead of placidly assuring us that all is well with the fuel future, he had announced that his Association was going to devote some of the huge reserve funds it is building up to the development of home-produced motor-fuel. As I have insisted before in this column, we have the resources in hand, but it does not seem to be anybody's business to urge their proper development. I am not suggesting that the A.A. should go into the business of producing a British motor-spirit—though it might do worse than that; but as the question is really a national one, albeit one which most intimately concerns the motoring interest, it is eminently a proper one for such a powerful body as the A.A. to tackle in and out of Parliament. Action, not platitudes, is what the fuel situation demands if our future supplies are to be assured.

mands if our future supplies are to be assured.

Take Care of the Tyres.

In the days before the war we were accustomed to regard tyre upkeep as the largest item in our motoring expenses. I am not sure that it would not be found now that the cost of petrol exceeds that of tyres. However that may be, the latter still cost a formidable amount of money, and it is here that with care we can effect a considerable saving. As a matter of fact, more tyres are destroyed by neglect than are worn out legitimately. Excessive speed is accountable for excessive tyre-wear. It is all very well, and to most people enjoyable, to travel fast, but where economy is anything of a consideration—as it must be nowadays—the motorist will do well to bear in mind that every mile an hour over five-and-twenty has to be paid for in tyre-wear at something like the ratio involved by the squeezing out of that extra five knots above fifteen in the case of the steamship. Moderate speed means moderate tyre-wear and a vastly increased mileage. A too harsh application of the brakes or a fierce clutch, which causes, the driving-wheels to slip badly when getting away, is destructive of tyres. The remedy for the first is obvious, and lies simply in the difference between good driving and

The cure for the second is in better adjustment in

bad. The cure for the second is in better adjustment in the case of a plate-clutch, and in a good dressing with castor, or smilar oil, if the clutch is of the leather-faced type. Bad alignment of the wheels is a prolific cause of undue tyre-wear. It is seldom that the rear wheels will be found to be out, but the trouble is by no means unusual in the case of the front wheels. If the front tyres are found to show signs of abnormal wear, the wheels should at once be tested for alignment and, if out, be adjusted at once. Under-inflation is another thing to be guarded against, and the motorist will be well advised to invest a few shillings in the purchase of a good pressure-gauge—and to use it daily. It will pay for itself over and over again. Small cuts in the covers must be filled up with one of the many good tyre-stopping compounds available, else water will find itself through and rot the fabric, to the utter destruction of the tyre. Where cuts are large, they should be properly repaired by vulcanisation. But it is impossible within the limits of an article to embody all the advice and tips that will make for the economical running of the car. The motorist should buy and study one of the several text-books on the subject, such, for instance, as the Motoring Manual. In these days of car reliability, there is a very marked tendency for motorists to take things on trust. So long as the car continues to go reasonably well they are content, and do not give the same amount of attention to it as the old-time motorist was wont to do. Now that motoring has become so wildly expensive in comparison with the days before the war, it will pay everyone to take an intelligent interest in the details which make for that efficiency which spells economy.

take an intelligent interest in the that efficiency which spells economy.

A Good Story.

One of the best Ford stories I have heard for a long time came my way the other day, Two old friends foregathered, and the one asked the other what he was doing nowadays. "Well," was the reply, "I have managed to put all my money



HOUSE-TO-HOUSE MILK DISTRIBUTION BY MOTOR-CYCLE: CYCLE AND SIDE-CAR USED AS A MILK-CARRIER.

The milkman is seen in a street in Newnham, Gloucestershire. Some believe that the motor vehicle cannot compete with the horse for "short" deliveries, but this service compares very favourably in cost.

into a company for the manufacture of steel shrapnel helmets." "But," said the other, "surely you're a bit late. All the supplies have been contracted for, and, besides, the war is getting near the end, and the demand will be gone." "That's just where you're wrong. The demand after the war is going to be a much bigger thing than during hostilities. Every civilian will want one—he's got to have it." "How's that?" asked his friend. "Why," was the reply, "Henry Ford is going to build aeroplanes!"



A MIDLAND MOTOR AGENT MADE J.P. : MR. JOHN CHILTON Mr. Chilton, recently appointed a Staffordshire J.P., is head of John Chilton and Co. motor agents, of Birmingham and Oldhill, sole agents for Arrol-Johnston motor vehicles for Worcester, Warwick, and South Staffs. He has for years been on the Staffordshire Council.

high prices would not continue, and that there would be a substantial drop at the end of the year. I don't know if Mr. Joynson-Hicks has taken the trouble to analyse the fuel situation and its probable future development; but I imagine that, had he done so, he would not have been quite as optimistic. To begin with, even on the pre-war basis of consumption, the 18,000,000 gallons of which he spoke will last us rather more than a month! What effect that, as a reserve, will produce either on price or supply I am at a loss to imagine. And, unless all the available







